


7 OCT 1947
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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF WOKING



Annual
REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER

1946

The Urban District Council of Woking

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR A. D. CAMPBELL

The Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR H. S. CAWSEY, J.P., C.C.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

N. HOOD LINZEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

A. G. DAVIES, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors:

H. W. MONKS, M.S.I.A.

W. R. H. CHAMBERS, M.S.I.A.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for 1946

*Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Guildford Road,
Woking.
1st August, 1947*

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. MCGAW, AND GENTLEMEN—

I beg to present my twentieth Annual Report upon the health and environmental hygiene of the district for the year 1946.

The report has been prepared on the lines of that for 1945, as required by the Ministry of Health.

I think there is much of interest to be read from the report, not the least interesting feature being the continued rise in the birth rate and the lowering death rate. Comparisons with my first report to you of nearly twenty years ago show that the birth rate then was 12·8 as compared with 20·59 in 1946, with the death rate fairly constant at 10·2 and 10·63.

The problem of housing is one of great magnitude and the need for new houses will remain a first priority for several years to come. About 1,160 families have applied for houses provided by the Council, and many of these applicants are in urgent need of improved accommodation. The mental and physical effects of inadequate housing are already becoming evident particularly in the case of young married couples and every effort must be made to provide the required number of houses with the least possible delay.

The necessity of providing new houses suitably designed for occupation by elderly people should not be forgotten. The construction of a number of 2-roomed bungalows for this purpose would meet an urgent need, and in conjunction with this, consideration could be given to the appointment of a qualified nurse whose duty it would be to help these aged people in their health problems.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres), 15,712.

Estimate of Resident Population, Mid-year 1946, 43,070.

Year	Houses	Population	Average No. per House
1891	1,584	9,776	6·2
1901	2,807	16,222	5·8
1911	4,072	24,808	6·0
1921	5,078	26,430	5·8
1931	6,853	29,950	4·4
1941	10,743	47,770	4·4

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946) according to rate books, 1,008.

Rateable Value, £478,275.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,992.

Social Conditions.

Woking is still a district mainly residential and agricultural in character. With the gradual return to more normal conditions, many of the population will find the leisure time to enjoy the amenities available within the district, particularly the magnificent 34-acre Park and the Open-Air Swimming Pool.

It is to be regretted that so many of the population are inadequately housed, and, unless there is an early and considerable improvement in the housing position, the effects are likely to be evident in the health of the younger children.

The Commons and Open Spaces which form one of the principal amenities total 1,947 acres.

Unemployment amongst Woking residents is higher than for many years but is still a negligible figure.

Classification	Dec. 31st 1942	Dec. 31st 1943	Dec. 31st 1944	Dec. 31st 1945	Dec. 31st 1946
Male Adults ..	0	0	2	15	47
Male Juveniles	0	0	0	1	8
Female Adults	0	0	1	8	33
Female Juveniles	0	0	0	0	5
Totals ..	0	0	3	24	93

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1946.

Live Births:—

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	834	431	403
Illegitimate	53	27	26

Birth Rate, 20·59

Still-births	22	14	8
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Rate per 1,000 total births, 24·20.

Deaths	458	215	243
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Death Rate, 10·63

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	1	1·10
Total	1	1·10

Death rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	27·06
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	26·38
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	37·74
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	68
Deaths from measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1946.

	Male	Female
All causes	215	243
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	2	2
Acute Infantile Encephalitis.. .. .	1	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	3	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	9	6
Other tuberculous diseases	1	1
Syphilis	2	3
Cancer	35	33
Diabetes	1	—
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	28	27

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1946—*continued*.

	Male	Female
Heart disease	45	84
Other circulatory diseases	9	18
Bronchitis	11	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	14
Other respiratory diseases	5	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—
Digestive diseases	4	7
Acute and chronic nephritis	5	4
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	1
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	12	4
Suicide	1	1
Other violence	9	9
All other causes	17	21

Births.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar General during 1946 show that the total number of registered live births allocated to Woking was 887—458 males and 429 females, the birth rate being 20·59 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total number of births 834 were legitimate and 53 illegitimate, or 5·98 per cent of the births.

In addition there were 22 still births, 14 male and 8 female.

Live Births for the Past 10 Years.

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate for England and Wales
1937	563	14·09	14·9
1938	604	14·80	15·1
1939	656	15·80	15·0
1940	653	13·97	14·6
1941	702	14·69	14·2
1942	855	18·79	15·8
1943	812	18·58	16·5
1944	807	18·76	17·6
1945	735	17·49	16·1
1946	887	20·59	19·1

The birth rate has exceeded the death rate for the past 10 years, the natural increment for this year being 429.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 458—215 males and 243 females, equal to a death rate of 10·63 per thousand of the estimated population.

The deaths occurring outside the district of people really belonging to Woking were 114.

The following deaths occurred in Institutions outside the Woking district of people usually resident in Woking:

Guildford (Warren Road) Hospital	..	..	39
Sanatoria	..	..	2
London Hospitals	..	..	12
Other Hospitals and Institutions	..	..	43

There were 183 deaths within this district of persons not usually resident in Woking, 93 males and 90 females. Of these 57 males and 41 females died at Brookwood Mental Hospital.

Crude Death Rate for the Past Ten Years.

Year	Woking Urban District	England and Wales
1937	8·71	12·4
1938	9·14	11·6
1939	8·70	12·1
1940	10·87	14·3
1941	10·78	12·9
1942	10·81	11·6
1943	10·05	12·1
1944	10·86	11·6
1945	10·80	11·4
1946	10·63	11·5

The principal causes of death, excluding those from zymotic diseases, are:—

Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	68
Heart disease	..	..	..	..	129	} 211
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	..	..	..	..	55	
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	27	
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	25	} 47
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	17	
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	5	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	..	..	..	..	15	

Cancer

Cancer and malignant diseases were responsible for 68 deaths or 14·85 per cent of total deaths.

Deaths from Cancer.

Year	Total deaths	Cancer deaths	Percentage
1937	348	53	15·24
1938	373	42	11·25
1939	373	58	15·55
1940	508	73	14·37
1941	515	80	15·53
1942	492	81	16·46
1943	439	81	18·45
1944	467	77	16·49
1945	454	67	14·76
1946	458	68	14·85

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.

There were 211 deaths due to Heart and Circulation. This figure represents 46·07 per cent of the whole deaths.

Deaths from Heart Disease.

Year	Total deaths	Heart Disease deaths	Percentage
1937	348	121	34·79
1938	373	121	32·45
1939	373	131	35·12
1940	508	166	32·68
1941	515	184	35·73
1942	492	186	37·80
1943	439	155	35·31
1944	467	172	35·03
1945	454	174	38·33
1946	458	211	46·07

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.

There were 25 deaths due to Pneumonia, 17 to Bronchitis, and 5 to other respiratory diseases. This gives a total of 47 or 10·26 per cent of total deaths.

Year	Total deaths	Bronchitis, etc. deaths	Percentage
1937	348	25	7·18
1938	373	33	8·90
1939	373	28	7·51
1940	508	63	12·40
1941	515	70	13·59
1942	492	47	9·55
1943	439	51	11·62
1944	467	54	11·56
1945	454	59	12·99
1946	458	47	10·26

Deaths due to Violence.

The figures given below indicate the manner in which Woking residents met their deaths from violence.

Road Traffic deaths	..	..	5
Drowning ..	..	..	2
Fractures owing to falls ..	..	..	3
Other causes	..	..	8

In addition to the above there were 2 suicides.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 24 infant deaths during the year (including transferable deaths) giving an Infant Mortality rate of 27·06 per 1,000 live births.

Year	No. of deaths under 1 year	No. of deaths under 2 years due to Diarrhoea & Enteritis	No. of Births
1937	26	2	563
1938	24	3	604
1939	31	1	695
1940	26	1	738
1941	30	1	1,034
1942	34	2	855
1943	30	—	812
1944	35	4	807
1945	23	1	735
1946	24	—	887

The principal causes of death were prematurity (6), and heart disease (6). The Infantile Death rate for illegitimate children in Woking was 37·74 per 1,000 illegitimate live births. The following tables show the causes of death and ages at death of infants under 1 year.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total No. under 1 month
Heart disease	1	1	—	—	2
Prematurity	6	—	—	—	6
Marasmus	—	—	1	—	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2
Syphilis.. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1

Cause of death	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Broncho-pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis	1	1	—	—	2
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	—	—	1	—	1
Heart disease	—	4	—	—	4
Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	1
Paralytic ileus	—	1	—	—	1

Year 1946.

	Rate per 1,000 of population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population									Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live births	Still births	All causes	Typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Infants under 1 year	Infants under 2 years	Diarrhoea
England and Wales ..	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	43	4.4	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.. ..	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	46	6.1	
148 Smaller Towns (Resident popns. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	37	2.8	
London Administrative County	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	41	4.2	
WOKING URBAN DISTRICT (Popn. 43,070)	20.59	0.51	10.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	27.06	0.00	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of Authority.

Medical Officer of Health—N. Hood Linzee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector—A. G. Davies, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate.

Sanitary Inspectors—H. W. Monks, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate.
W. R. H. Chambers, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate.

The Medical Officer of Health holds one other Public Health Appointment. The Sanitary Inspectors are whole-time officers.

Contributions to the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors are received through the County Council.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Surrey County Council is responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) in the ordinary course of events is sent to The Royal Surrey County Hospital Laboratories, Guildford, for examination.

Samples of milk for bacteriological examination are sent to the laboratories of The Public Health Laboratories, Epsom.

Samples of water for bacteriological and chemical examination are sent to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance facilities are as follows:—

British Red Cross Ambulance, Ambulance Station, Boundary Road, Woking (Telephone 2369), for accident cases and removal of cases to and from hospitals.

Surrey County Council Public Assistance Committee Ambulance, Sharrard House, Woking (Telephone 2295), for removal of cases to and from Public Assistance Institutions.

Ottershaw Joint Isolation Hospital Board, Ottershaw (Telephone Ottershaw 30), used for removal of cases of infectious disease to and from the Hospital.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

County Council Health Visitors undertake home visits required under the various schemes of the Surrey County Council, including Ante-Natal and Post-Natal supervision.

District Nurses who are affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Surrey County Nursing Association, are provided by the Woking Health Society in the parts of the Urban District known as Woking, Old Woking, Horsell, Sutton Green, Mayford Green and Anthony's. During 1946 the number of cases attended was 701 (12,634 visits).

The Council pays a grant of £50 per annum to the Woking Health Society for the services of the District Nurses in cases of infectious illness among children, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, and Infantile Paralysis, as required by the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Assistance.

The amount paid in outdoor relief during 1946 was £6,232 5s. 0d. Average weekly number of persons in receipt of relief: 220.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No change has taken place in connection with the provision of clinics.

(e) Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

There have been no changes or developments with regard to the hospital arrangements in the District. They are as follows:

Woking and District Victoria Hospital. General Hospital supported by voluntary contributions.

There is a Clinic for the treatment of Tuberculosis at Woking Dispensary, Clarence Avenue, Woking.

The Clinics for the treatment of Venereal Diseases are situated at Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and Woking Victoria Hospital.

Mental cases are received at the Surrey County Mental Hospital, Brookwood.

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1946:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	17 cases
Diphtheria	..	..	3 „
Measles	..	..	4 „
Mumps	..	..	6 „
Erysipelas	..	..	2 „
Dysentery	..	..	1 „
Typhoid	..	..	1 „
Other Diseases	..	..	9 „
Total	..		<u>43 cases</u>

MATERNITY.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Welfare.

The excellent Maternity Home maintained by the Woking Health Society in Heathside Road, continued its invaluable service. 50 beds are kept, and during 1946, 1,422 patients were admitted as compared with 1,172 in 1945. 572 patients were admitted from Woking Urban District. Of the total, 552 were delivered by midwives, and 719 by doctors, the average duration of stay being 12.25 days. The operations carried out consisted of 92 Caesarean Sections. 13 Puerperal Pyrexia cases occurred, 7 being in persons admitted from Woking Urban District.

The County Council contributed to the maintenance of 647 patients, and grants are also obtained from the Ministry of Health.

Midwives.—The Home is an approved training school for midwives, and 27 nurses were trained and passed the Examinations of the Central Midwives' Board during the year. 2 midwives serve the district and attended 140 midwifery cases. The number of visits made totalled 2,381.

Clinics.—Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The County Council hold clinics at the Home every Friday morning, Wednesday afternoons, and 2nd Monday mornings each month. Baby Clinics are held every Monday and Friday afternoons.

Attendances:—

Ante-natal Clinic	..	..	..	..	2,669
Baby Clinic	..	..	..	..	2,649

OTHER.—The Woking and District Victoria Hospital admitted 1,386 in-patients, out-patient attendances totalled 10,307, including casualty cases, and 4,536 X-Ray examinations were made during 1946.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—As described in previous Reports, the water is supplied by the Woking Water Company from its stations at Chertsey, West Horsley, West Clandon, and a supply in bulk by statute from the Guildford Corporation. The West Surrey Water Company supplies the Byfleet area.

The Woking Water Company's mains were extended 290 yards in the Urban District during 1946.

With few exceptions water is laid on to the interior of the houses.

Eight samples of Company water were taken and all were found to be satisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically.

Wells.—Thirty-three houses are still dependent on shallow wells, numbering 25, for their water supply. Samples of these waters are taken regularly to check their purity. Of the total, 22 houses served by 15 wells could be connected to the mains. The remainder are too remote to make main supply practicable.

Rivers and Streams.—Administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts is carried out by the Thames Conservancy Board.

Closet Accommodation.—There are approximately 350 pail closets still in use in the rural parts of the District. No new pail closets were erected during the year. Pail contents are emptied regularly and deposited on farm land.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence and Control.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 35 Scarlet Fever cases during the year, 17 of which were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, there being no deaths.

Ward	Number of Cases	Deaths	Nursed at Home	Admitted to Hospital
Byfleet	7	—	2	5
Chertsey Road	6	—	3	3
Goldsworth	1	—	1	—
Horsell North	—	—	—	—
Horsell South	2	—	—	2
Knaphill & Brookwood ..	7	—	4	3
Maybury & Mt. Hermon ..	3	—	3	—
Pyrford	1	—	1	—
St. John's	—	—	—	—
Sutton & Bridley	—	—	—	—
Woking Village & Mayford ..	8	—	4	4
	35	—	18	17

Diphtheria.

There were 3 cases of Diphtheria, ~~two of which had been immunised.~~

Ward	Number of Cases	Deaths	Nursed at Home	Admitted to Hospital
Byfleet	—	—	—	—
Chertsey Road	—	—	—	—
Goldsworth	—	—	—	—
Horsell North	—	—	—	—
Horsell South	1	—	—	1
Knaphill & Brookwood ..	1	—	—	1
Maybury & Mt. Hermon ..	—	—	—	—
Pyrford	—	—	—	—
St. John's	—	—	—	—
Sutton & Bridley	—	—	—	—
Woking Village & Mayford ..	1	—	—	1
	3	—	—	3

Infectious Diseases, 1946.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT													WARDS									Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years												Byfleet	Chertsey Road	Goldsworth	Horsell North	Horsell South	Knaphill and Brookwood	Maybury and Mount Hermon	Pyrford	St. John's			Sutton and Bridley	Woking Village and Mayford
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over													
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	1	17	9	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	35	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	22	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary ..	9	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary ..	52	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	9	18	12	7	1	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	22	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	53	—	6	6	3	31	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	34	3	4	5	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

809 children were immunised during the year as shown in the following table:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Number completely immunised</i>			
Brookwood	3
Byfleet C. of E.	3
Goldsworth Junior	1
Horsell C. of E.	2
Knaphill Central	3
Knaphill Juniors	2
Maybury	15
Monument Hill Central	4
Monument Hill Juniors	4
Pyrford	4
St. John's Infants	3
West Byfleet Central	4
West Byfleet Junior	19
West Byfleet Primary	5
Westfield Infants	3
<i>Evacuee Schools</i>				
Mayfield (Putney County)	2
				<hr/> 77
Pre-School Age Children	732
				<hr/>
Total	<hr/> 809 <hr/>

Diphtheria Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

No. of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31/12/46

Age at 31.12.46 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1946	1 1945	2 1944	3 1943	4 1940	5-9 1937-41	10-14 1932-36	TOTAL Under 15
Number Immunised	13	263	334	370	392	2,362	2,665	6,399
Estimated mid-year population, 1946	3,540					5,900		9,440

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SEC. 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection or who were not taking such precautions.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 ..	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
15-25 ..	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
25-35 ..	8	7	1	1	2	2	—	—
35-45 ..	8	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
45-55 ..	5	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55-65 ..	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards ..	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1
Totals ..	30	22	6	3	9	6	1	1

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ending 31st December was 61, as will be seen from the following table.

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| 1. Number notified by General Practitioners | .. | .. | 19 |
| 2. Number notified by Institutions | .. | .. | 39 |
| 3. Number transferred to Woking | .. | .. | 3 |

The actual cases arising in the District numbered 58.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

Smallpox.—No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year. Frequently contacts of cases occurring on board ship from the East arrive in this District; each case requires visiting and observation. It was not found necessary to perform vaccination under the Public Health (Small Pox) Regulations, 1918.

Pneumonia.—During the past year 12 cases of Pneumonia were notified, and 25 deaths were recorded.

Enteric Fever.—There was one case notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There was one case notified.

LABORATORY WORK.

During the year the following examinations were made by The Royal Surrey County Hospital:—

68 swabs for suspected Diphtheria, etc.

31 specimens of sputum for Tuberculosis.

The Council bears the expenses of the above.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, the matter being in the hands of the Surrey County Council.

SCHOOLS.

Most of the Schools are of modern construction and all have water-closets drained to the sewers.

There is close co-operation with the School Medical Service of the Surrey County Council. The Regulations of the Board of Education with respect to exclusion from school of infectious cases and contacts are strictly observed. The Head Teachers of the schools notify the Medical Officer of Health of absences from school of children suffering from any disease or ailment.

SWIMMING POOLS.

The Swimming Pool opened in 1935 in the Woking Park continues in popularity with residents and visitors. Its modern filtration, aeration and chlorination plant provides a complete turnover of the 425,000 gallons it contains every $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the water is tested for alkalinity and acidity twice daily. Bacteriological and chemical examination of the water proved it to be satisfactory. During 1946, the number of admissions were 59,217 as against 69,874 for the year previous.

There are no privately-owned Swimming Pools open to the public in the district.

SCABIES AND OTHER VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

On 1st April, 1946 the Council established a Clinic for the treatment of scabies and other verminous conditions of children. The Clinic is situated at the Cleansing Station, Mount Hermon Road and sessions are held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and at other times by appointment.

During 1946 the number of cases treated were as follows:—

Scabies	.. .. .	92
Other verminous conditions	..	33
		<hr/>
		125
		<hr/>

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

The deficiencies of labour and building materials are acknowledged in regard to the construction of new houses, but few people attempt to understand how much these factors hamper the Sanitary Inspector in his endeavour to deal with the ever increasing list of necessary repairs to dwellinghouses. Having regard to these deficiencies and the difficulty occasioned by staff shortage I feel that the increased number of repairs effected as compared with 1945, is a source of satisfaction. Approximately 85 per cent of the repairs which owners were required to carry out during the year, have been completed. All Sanitary Inspectors will agree, however, that the position in regard to the standard of fitness of dwellinghouses generally, is likely to remain unsatisfactory for a very long time to come, unless there is a marked change in the availability of labour and materials for ordinary house repair work.

The weight of unsound foodstuffs surrendered is still very high. The cause of condemnation of much of this food can be traced to unsatisfactory transport arrangements and a grievous wastage occurs which could be avoided with improved arrangements for distribution.

A. G. DAVIES,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The following table is here included in accordance with Art. 19 of "The Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926."

(a) Number and Nature of Inspections for 1946:—

Dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	..	..	..	45
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	777
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections after complaint, infectious diseases, etc.	..	..	..	..	1,328
Inspection of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	72
„ „ Cowsheds and Dairies	..	..	..	..	236
„ „ Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ Tent and Van Dwellers' Encampments	..	..	..	..	26
„ „ Factories	..	..	..	..	31
„ „ Meat and other Foods	..	..	..	..	794
Overcrowding, Housing Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	67
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	144
					Inspections
				..	3,585
				..	Re-Inspections
				..	4,454
					8,039

b) Notices served:—

Number of Preliminary Notices served during the year ..	789
Number of Statutory Notices served (in respect of 57 premises)	55
1. Under Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 75	4
2. Under Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93	51

Improvements have been effected by the Sanitary Inspectors as follows:—

Rooms cleansed	69
Wall plaster renewed or repaired	53
Ceiling plaster renewed or repaired	36
Floors repaired	249
Lighting and ventilation provided	2
Doors repaired or provided	12
Window sashes and frames repaired or provided	57
Staircases and stairs renewed or repaired	9
Stoves and grates renewed or repaired	44
Coppers or parts thereof renewed or repaired	7
Sinks renewed or repaired	22
Sills, steps, lintels, arches renewed or repaired	5
Pail and water closets cleansed, provided or repaired	57
R.W.P.s provided or repaired	15
Drainage opened and cleansed	74
Drainage repaired	8
Back yards paved	2
Sanitary dustbins provided	395
Eavesgutters provided or repaired	54
Roofs repaired	69
Pointings renewed	5
Renderings, weathertilings provided	3
Damp-proof course provided or renewed	1
Brickwork renewed	6
Dampness remedied other than above	9
Provide wholesome supply of water	1
Defects remedied at:	
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	10
Meat and Food premises	12
Factories, Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses and Licensed Premises	31
Miscellaneous	18
Number of samples of milk taken for analysis	100
,, samples of water taken for analysis	31
,, new houses certified as having a wholesome supply of water	82
,, verminous rooms fumigated, etc.	45
,, rooms disinfected after cases of disease	98

147 instances of dampness to walls of living rooms were remedied during the year, in the following manner:—

Damp proof courses of slates or other suitable material ..	1
Roofs repaired	69
Eaves, gutters, etc., repaired	54

Brickwork renewed	6
Pointings renewed	5
Rendering or weather tiling renewed or provided	3
Miscellaneous	9

Smoke Abatement.—No statutory action was found necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

CAMPING SITES.

No. of sites used for camping	5
Licences issued under Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269 ..	5
Estimated maximum No. of campers resident at one time ..	96

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 23 houses, including 5 Council houses, were found to be infested to varying degrees with bed bugs. The method of disinfection usually employed is spraying with Zaldecide, or fumigation with sulphur dioxide.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 31 visits were made and 18 defects were remedied.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	4	4	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	18	—	4	—

HOUSING.

I.—*Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year.*

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made:—

(a) Houses	822
(b) Inspections	822

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925:—							
(a) Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
(b) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation							
	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation							
	..	..					803

I.—*Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	692
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

II.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs							
	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—							
(a) By owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..					—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied							
	..	..					57
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—							
(a) By owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..					—
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made							
	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders							
	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices of Time and Place at which the question of making a Demolition Order will be considered (Section II (1))							
					—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (4) Number of undertakings to carry out works accepted .. | — |
| (5) Number of houses rendered fit | — |
| (6) Undertakings cancelled—the works having been carried out .. | — |

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

IV.—*Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.*

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 17 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | 32 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | 163 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 14 |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 11 |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 112 |
| (d) Cases in which dwelling-houses became overcrowded after steps were taken for the abatement of overcrowding | — |

The above are cases of overcrowding brought to the notice of the Public Health Department to 31st December, 1946. It is certain, however, that numerous other cases exist at the present time.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Production.—The number of cowkeepers within the District at the end of 1946 was 30 as against 29 in 1945.

There are 9 producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk and also 9 licensed for the production of Accredited Milk.

Distribution.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of retailers since 1938, indicating the gradual elimination of the individual dairyman and the tendency to concentrate the trade in the control of a few firms. Whereas in 1938, there were 20 registered retailers selling in the district with registered premises outside the district, and 41 with registered premises in the district, the figures for 1946 are 11 and 18 respectively.

Of the 30 cowkeepers, 9 are also retailers. In 1938, these figures were 35 and 26 respectively.

Five cowkeepers not included in the total do not sell their milk but use it themselves or for rearing calves.

Control.

During the year 236 inspections were made of cowsheds and dairies and 10 defects were remedied.

One hundred samples were taken from farms, shops and roundsmen for bacteriological examination: 47 Pasteurised Milk, 15 Tuberculin Tested Milk, 8 Accredited Milk, 30 Ordinary Milk. Of the samples taken 14 failed to pass the methylene blue test.

Analysis of Coliform Tests.

Bacillus Coli	Produced in Woking	Produced outside Woking	Total Samples
Absent	49	33	82
Present in 1/10th c.c. ..	5	1	6
Present in 1/100th c.c. ..	7	1	8
Present in 1/1000th c.c. ..	2	2	4
	63	37	100

Meat and Other Foods.

There are five licensed private slaughterhouses in the district. These are regularly inspected and all carcasses of animals slaughtered locally are examined. Since the beginning of the war, however, only occasional slaughtering is carried out in the district, the bulk of the home-killed meat being sent in from Government controlled slaughterhouses in other areas.

All shops, stores, vehicles and places where food is prepared are visited regularly to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

The total amount of unsound food surrendered during the year was tons 2 cwts. 2 qr. 23 lbs. Wet Fish and tinned meat accounted for 2½ tons out of the total.

The amount of food surrendered is made up as follows:—

	T.	C.	Q.	Lb.		T.	C.	Q.	Lb.
Meat	—	6	1	27	Tinned Vegetables ..	—	3	1	4
Wet Fish	1	10	0	7	Tinned Fish	—	1	3	20
Cereals	—	6	3	9	Bread	—	1	0	1
Dried Fruit ..	—	2	2	20	Jam	—	1	2	7
Fruit	—	5	3	8	Miscellaneous ..	—	2	3	26
Tinned Meat ..	1	0	0	6					

In addition 222 eggs, 654 tins of milk, and 414 fish cakes were surrendered.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	—	1	—	2	94
Number inspected	—	1	—	2	94
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	—	100	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4.2

Adulteration.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is carried out by the Surrey County Council, who have kindly supplied the following list of samples taken during the year in the Woking district.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total		
Milk	52	—	52	3	—	3	—	—
Butter	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Spirits	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Sausages	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	59	1	60	6	—	6	—	—

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection.

During the year, the labour situation showed signs of improving, but it was not found possible to increase the frequency of domestic refuse collection which continued to be carried out fortnightly.

Trade refuse was removed at least twice weekly.

The Staff consisted in December 1946 of 21 men, including one foreman.

The Refuse Collection fleet consisted of 5 S.D. Freighters (2 of 15 cu. yd. capacity, 3 of 10 cu. yd.), and 3 Dennis Freighters (10 cu. yd.).

The weighing of refuse during February 1939 showed that the weight of refuse per 1,000 of the population was 12·49 cwt., as compared with an average of 19·09 cwt. given by 118 Urban Districts sending returns to the Ministry of Health.

Disposal.

Seven men are engaged in the disposal, which is by controlled tipping at Bonsey's Farm, Horsell.

Salvage.

Domestic arisings are collected at the same time as refuse. One van is engaged full time in collecting wastepaper from business premises and such accumulations as cannot be dealt with in the general collection. A Morris Commercial lorry (7 cu. yd. capacity) is engaged full time in collecting Waste Food and other salvage. Waste Food is collected twice weekly from communal bins numbering 260 and distributed throughout the district. It is sold to local pig and poultry keepers.

The main totals of salvage sold during the year were:—

Wastepaper	..	..	..	240½ tons
Iron Scrap (and tins)	..	..	..	29½ „
Non-ferrous metals	..	..	..	3¼ „
Textiles	..	..	..	37½ „
Kitchen Waste	..	..	..	138¾ „
Bottles and Jars	..	..	..	48½ „
Bones	..	..	..	2½ „

The Salvage staff consisted of 4 men, 1 woman and a boy.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

Cesspools are emptied regularly throughout the district by a staff of eight men operating one 750-gallon S.D. cesspool emptier, one 750-gallon S.D. cesspool and gulley emptier, one 500-gallon Dennis cesspool emptier; and one 800 gallon Dennis cesspool emptier. 11,478 tons of cesspool sewage were deposited in sewers and 2,204 tons were disposed of on farm land during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1946.

Item.	Particulars.	I. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		II. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
		Incl. £	Excl. £	Incl. £	Excl. £	Incl. £	Excl. £
Revenue A/C.							
A	Gross Expenditure..	9,054	7,954	1,583	1,553	10,637	9,507
B	Gross Income ..	152	152	2,893	2,893	3,045	3,045
C	Net Cost ..	8,902	7,802	(cr.) 1,310	(cr.) 1,340	7,592	6,462
Unit Costs.							
D	Gross Expenditure per ton ..	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 16 3	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 2	s. d. 21 9	s. d. 19 5
E	Gross Income per ton ..	4	4	5 11	5 11	6 3	6 3
F	Net cost per ton ..	18 2	15 11	(c) 2 8	(c) 2 9	15 6	13 2
G	Net cost per 1,000 population ..	£207	£181	(c) 30	(c) 31	£177	£150
H	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£809	£709	(c) £119	(c) £122	£690	£587

RAINFALL (INCHES), 1946.

Records taken at Goldsworth Road Depot.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January	2.07	0.57	9th	13	11
February	2.59	0.65	26th	15	12
March	1.34	0.42	21st	6	5
April	1.58	0.39	25th	9	9
May	3.40	0.97	26th	12	8
June	2.83	0.37	27th	15	12
July	2.18	0.91	26th	8	8
August	4.03	0.92	16th	19	12
September	3.28	0.80	3rd	17	12
October	0.98	0.27	22nd	9	4
November	4.90	0.82	23rd	19	16
December	2.72	0.70	8th	15	12
Total	31.90	0.97 in. on May 26th		157	121

Scotland Bridge Depot, West Byfleet.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January	1.65	0.5	9th	8	8
February	2.35	0.5	26th	12	12
March	1.35	0.5	4th	4	4
April	1.55	0.45	25th	8	8
May	3.15	0.95	26th	8	8
June	2.85	0.40	27th	11	11
July	2.30	0.85	26th	8	8
August	4.36	1.0	16th	16	16
September	2.80	0.55	3rd	13	13
October	1.08	0.35	22nd	7	7
November	4.18	0.78	23rd	16	16
December	2.52	0.65	8th	12	12
Total	30.14	1.0 in. on Aug. 16th		123	123

RAINFALL (INCHES), 1946—*continued.**Sewage Disposal Works, Old Woking.*

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January	1.58	0.46	9th	10	10
February	2.36	0.70	26th	14	11
March	1.26	0.35	21st	7	5
April	1.62	0.36	25th	10	10
May	3.17	0.80	26th	13	9
June	2.30	0.39	27th	18	14
July	1.58	0.57	26th	10	7
August	4.31	1.11	16th	21	14
September	2.84	0.70	3rd	17	12
October	0.97	0.29	22nd	8	5
November	4.09	0.71	23rd	19	17
December	2.57	0.70	8th	13	12
Total	28.65	1.11 in. on Aug. 16th		160	126

Outfall Works, Wisley.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January	1.64	0.50	9th	10	10
February	2.24	0.60	26th	15	12
March	1.25	0.36	21st	7	5
April	1.55	0.34	25th	11	10
May	2.91	0.84	26th	12	12
June	2.62	0.42	27th	20	14
July	1.88	0.73	26th	12	7
August	3.66	1.01	16th	19	15
September	2.91	0.55	8th	16	14
October	1.10	0.30	22nd	9	6
November	4.07	0.50	23rd	18	17
December	2.30	0.60	8th	13	12
Total	28.13	1.01 in. on Aug. 16th		162	134